ARROAD.

A monster procession in honor of Mr. Gladstone was held at Swansea, Wales. Mr. Gladstone, with prominent Liberals from Wales, ocoupied a special stand, from which he reviewed the parade. One hundred thousand Welshmen, wearing those little scull-caps and had bought wearing rosets and bearing banners, and accom- me a hat, as also did several others of the regipanied by numerous bands, marched past the | ment. During our march across the mountains stand. Cannous were fired and the greatest en- it was an eyesore to Col. Spaulding to see us thusiasm prevailed. Mr. Gladstone's remarks are | with those hats on, as he wanted all of his understood to be equivalent to an offer of conces- regiment to wear the regulation cap. We finally sion to the Unionists. It is believed that a meet- got through into East Tennessee, went into ing has already been arranged at which Lord | camp at Loudon, and began again our drill, basis of reunion of the Liberal factions in re- had hats were not permitted to be in ranks on gard to an Irish policy .- Col. Rideway, of the | these occasions, which, in fact, suited us very the Government of his belief that the rebels in some extent, and we of the hat brigade were Afghanistan will overthrow the Ameer. In | finally detailed to repair damages. that event he recommends British occupation poured down upon the heads of the people be- that there ever was such a villain living in low. There were 2,000 spectators, and a fearful panic arose. In the midst of the tumult one of the lightly-built walls of the structure fell in, and the whole building immediately collapsed. A large number of persons were burned, and many trampled to death, and 300 others were more or less injured .- A final estimate of the victims of the burning of the Opera Comique at Paris places the number at 130, including the remains of 40 persons which were found in the ruins, but which were so badly burned as to be unrecognizable.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Hon. James G. Blaine, accompanied by several members of his family, sailed for Europe this week. He expects to be abroad for a year. -Gen. James S. Speed, who was Attorney-General under President Lincoln, is dangerously ill at his home near Louisville, Ky. The family and physicians state that he can live but a few days longer. He is almost 80 years of age, and is gradually sinking from exhaustion .- Cardinal James Gibbons, of Baltimore, arrived in New York Sunday morning on the Canard steamer Umbria, and was enthusiastically received and escorted up the bay by a committee of prominent Catholics .- Franklin J. Moses, who, as Governor of South Carowas in poor health and could not live long.

Ex-Vice-President William A. Wheeler died at Malone, N. Y., on Saturday. Life went out months Mr. Wheeler has been tortured by incommia and neuralgia. The night of the 3d of March last he was seized with a chill, followed by a sinking spell and fever. For hours his physician thought him dying. He never fully rallied from the attack, and his mind and body have wasted together. There has been softening of the brain, which was the immediate cause of his death. The funeral took place on Tuesday .- Col. John Hastings, a veteran journalist, and brother of the late Hugh Hastings, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, died in Albany, N. Y., Friday last. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th N. Y. H. A. dur-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

On Saturday evening four masked men "held up" the east-bound express on the Texas & Pacific Railroad a few miles from Fort Worth, Tex. Covering the engineer and fireman with revolvers they ordered them to "pull a Sur out," which they did. They stopped the train on a high trestle and robbed the express mespassengers were molested. — Mrs. Adam Williams, aged 55 years, residing at Centerport, Pa., was frightened to death by a flash of lightning in Reading Thursday night. She took reluge from the storm in a vacant house, and was found dead there a few minutes later .--Alfred Canfield, James Cullen and Norman Bell were killed in Norton's quarry, at Binnewater, N. Y., Saturday, by a premature blast. Several others were injured, one or more fatally. -George D. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Harper, Kan., cashier of the First National Bank and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Anthony, committed suicide Saturday. prominent citizen of Harper, was found dead in the gas vault of the Opera House,--- Eight premature explosion of dynamite at the Camham, Pa. The killed were Jacob Shoenfelt, C. Waniko.—Arthur E. Hornblower, Treasurer of the Hudson County Council of the Royal Arcanum, of Hoboken, N. J., is missing, and it is believed that he has committed suicide.-Alexander Holmes, a farmer residing near dissatisfaction. Holmes ordered Fulton to keep away from the house. The latter went to Holmes's house, attacked Mrs. Fulton with are made that are so preposterous and absurd a knife, cutting her head completely off, and as to appear ridiculous; for instance, a history stabbed Holmes seven times, disemboweling of an Iowa regiment recently published, gravely him. Subsequently he was found in the woods | states as a fact that when Sheridan reached the with his own throat cut, but still alive .- A front he found only Western troops holding the round, about a foot in diameter, with a tail alspecial from Des Moines, Iowa, says news has line! just been received at Manson, Calboun Co., that Rev. Dr. Reid, who left that place last

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the Naval Board of Inspection to make an appraisement of the U. S. S. New York, now lying at lows. New York, with a view to her sale at public auction in accordance with authority of Congress, - The Governor of Florida bas appealed to the Marine Hospital Service for assistance to prevent the spread of yellow fever. A prompt response to the call will be made.-No drover was with them.

To G.A.R. Comrades.

For the Summer season and hot weather you have been compelled in the past to use the unhealty ice water and its analogues, the multitude of iced drinks that injure your system by chilling it when over-heated without the power "Oh, yes, you did; you have been into my soap can do that at once, while it takes away the up to your knees!" terrible languor of the hot weather and its cffects, thirst and waste of fluids by excessive sweating. Heat relaxes the nerves and opens the pores, allowing healthful fluids to escape Moxic feeds the nerves with strength, hindering this relaxation and exhaustive process. We ranks amid the cheers of his comrades. ask you to try the Moxie, and you will find it to do all we say it does.

P. J. Kline, Co. I, 81st Ohio, Los Angeles, reaching over those who were not so tar, or Cal., warmly favors the proposal for the G.A.R. had not the advantage of the soap trough to to erect a monument to Gen. Grant. He is not stand in. - WM. M. BERKSRIRE, First Sergeant, sore with laughing. The Captain then told which shows the character of THE NATIONAL should be east of the Mississippi,

CURE FOR THE DEAF. CE'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, con-locable, and always in position. All conversation, or

AN ARMY DENTIST. How a Suffering Comrade Was Relieved From the

Pangs of Toothache.

write of an incident that happened to me in the Fall of 1863 on the railroad between Knoxville and London, East Tenn. All the boys of the 23d Mich, will remember Col, Spaulding. He was greatly "stuck" on drill, dress-parade and camp-guard when there was no enemy near, but when we were at the front he always made it convenient to be away from the regiment, leaving in command the Major or Lieutenant-Colonel, which change always suited us. Before leaving Kentucky I had got tired of Hartington and Mr. Gladstone will discuss a dress-parade and camp-guard. All those that Afghan Boundary Commission, has informed well. The rebels had damaged the railroad to

While I was on this detail I was taken with of Afghanistan .- During a circus perform- a terrible toothache, and I started to go down ance at Neschen, Prussia, a storm arose and a the railroad to where the regiment was in portion of the roof of the circus structure was camp to have that sick tooth extracted. I had blown off. The pendant lamps, hanging from | not gone mr when I met a sleek-talking fellow the roof, were broken, and the blazing petroleum | from an Illinois regiment. I am sorry to think



AMATEUR DENTISTEY. lina, at one time occupied a large share of pub- that State; I would much rather think that he lic attention, but who has lately been an occu-pant of the Massachusetts State Prison, has been where I was going. He said very innocently pardoned by Gov. Ames. The strange career | that there was no need of my going so far to of Moses finally culminated in the forgery of have a tooth pulled, as he was a dentist and the name of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, | could do it as well as any Surgeon, and that I the author, early in 1885. In October of that | would not have to walk so far and would be year he was sentenced to three years in State Prison. It has been represented that Moses once. He was a plausible fellow and I consented, for I was nearly wild with the tooth as the least dangerous place in the vic. nity of ed below and we as suddenly rushed out and took

hammer. He told me to lie down upon my so gradually that it was hard to mark the exact moment of its flight. During the last six
months Mr. Wheeler has been tortured by inmonths Mr. Wheeler has been tortured by inwhile with the other he struck the spike a thundering blow. Great Cesar! I thought a whole train of cars had run against me. After recovering a little I rolled over and began to spit out teeth, blood and railroad spikes. Looking behind me, lying on the track, fairly convulsed with laughter, was that infernal sucker. I prayed for a cannon that I might blow him into the hereafter, but as my prayer was not answered he escaped alive. I have been looking for him ever since. I want to pay him for that piece of dental work he performed for me. badly. It seems to me that I cannot die happy without first settling that matter. Comrade, show up! You were not so modest on that October morning when you knocked out three of my teeth and nearly cut my tongue off be- was strictly first class. The only things lack- prisoners to return to duty

CEDAR CREEK.

Report.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I observe that J. H. Wood indulges in a little theatrical display of heat on the subject of the relative efficiency of the Nineteenth and Sixth Corps at Cedar Creek on Oct. 19, 1864. I do not propose entering into the causes that produced the disaster of the morning, or what might have been under different circumstances. That has been discussed enough already. But when Just at the same time A. A. Skinner, another | Comrade Wood attempts to create history it is time to correct him.

He says that the Nineteenth Corps did not at men were killed and six badly injured by a any time during the day fall behind the Sixth Corps. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, it seems, took a bria Iron Company's stone quarries at Eirming- | different view of the matter; in fact his report of the battle of Cedar Creek is in direct con-E. Stewart, George Weissor, Ellis Myers, John | flict with Comrade Wood's statement. The Roof, Emanuel Hodges, Harry Neil and Michael | members of the Sixth Corps sustain Gen. Sheridan, who says:

On reaching the front I found Getty's Division confronting the enemy, with Torbert's and Custer's Divisions of cavalry, being the only troops that Owosso, Mich., had a housekeeper who was recently married to Dan Fulton, much to Holmes's the Nineteenth Corps in the rear of these two di-

It seems that with the lapse of time, claims

There is glory and honor enough for all without attempting to detract from any, or claim-Winter to become a missionary in Central ing credit for deeds done by others. Comrade Africa, had been killed and eaten by a tribe of Wood's remarks betray so much ignorance of the state of affairs, as to justify a suspicion

Serg't Smith and the Soap Trough. passers off the reservation in Northern New lery game was being played by him and Gen. the soldiers of our regiment when bathing were this rear movement to Black Bay: Mexico, to which the Jicarilla Apaches have Longstreet. While crossing the Cumberland much more afraid of them than of alligators. just returned, was promulgated there last week. | Mountains we halted on a ridge where there The order does not affect settlers who have ac- | was not much sign of vegetation and less of titles under the laws of the United animal life, but the Yankee soldier, being full States. The herding or grazing of stock not of the desire to forage, numerous comrades had belonging to the Indians is forbidden. This soon dismounted and given their halter-straps will require the removal of the large berds now | to their " pards" to hold for them, bent on exon the reservation, which belong chiefly to Col. | ploring the inner depths of a small log cabin orado cattlemen .- Two car loads of Texas | that stood some rods in our front, with a small ponies that had been shipped from Texas to log smoke-house near by. Serg't Wm. A. Smith, Eastern Pennsylvania, and which had been of Co. G, 7th Ky. Cav., was a young man not wrongly transhipped to Bangor, Me., were un- given to much foraging or many words, but at loaded at Hartford, Conn. It is understood | this particular time be was one of the first to that they had been 18 days on the cars without | crowd into the mountaineer's smokehouse, and food. Several of the animals were dead when having been kept inside longer than he desired, the cars were opened, and those that were he emerged holding aloft two or three small alive were in a terribly emaciated condition, apples, with the remark, addressed to me, Berk, I have got some of the old woman's

Thereupon the woman came forward and confronted him, tears flowing from her eyes. She said, "I wouldn't care for those apples if you-uns had left my soap alone." When Serg't Smith gallantly said, "Madam,

The gallant Sergeant looked down at his feet and found to his dismay that what the old woman said was too true. He had nothing more to say, but scraped the soap from his boots through the skin and exhaust the body. The and pants the best he could, immediately mounted his horse, and took his place in the

In those mountain cabins the dwellers did not have barrels to keep their soap in, and used instead large troughs. In one of these troughs Serg't Smith had been standing while he was

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perform the work of the natural dram. Invisible, completely, and always in position. All convergation, and or rubbing required.

If you want one send your name at once to feedimonials. Free. F. Hiscox, and Paway, N. Y.

Chronic rheumatism (result of Andersonville), the white man failed to prove ownership, he, Lonarch Laundry works, 82 Warren St., N. Y.

Chronic rheumatism (result of Andersonville), the white man failed to prove ownership, he, Lonarch Laundry works, 82 Warren St., N. Y.

OUTPOST LIFE.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I want to "Soft Job" on the Shore of Lake Pontchartrain.

BY E. B. LUFKIN, CO. E, 13TH ME., WELD, ME.

Early in the morning of Aug. 24, 1863, the 13th Me. left Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the steamer Arago bound for New Orleans. Arriving there just before noon, in the afternoon we landed and marched to the Custom House, where we were quartered, relieving the 26th Mass. Just before dark Co. E was detailed to go to Lakeport the next day on outpost duty. In the afternoon of the 25th we therefore marched to the Penchartrain Depot and took the cars for Lakeport, where we relieved a company of the 26th Mass., and got settled in our new quarters just before dark.

Lakeport-legally the Milneburg suburb, a part of the third municipality of New Orleansis situated on the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain, about five miles from the Mississippi River. Here are the repair-shop, engine-house, car-sheds, etc., of the railroad, and the exceedingly long wharf of the Mobile and Pensacola steamers. At that time the railroad and steamboat business was the principal support of the place; and this statement would, probably, not need much revision to make it true at the present time. It used, however, to be quite a fashionable evening and Sunday pleasure resort, containing one or two high-toned hotels and numerous saloons and bathing-houses. It still continues so to some extent; but as the course of empire has taken its way westward, Spanish Fort Park and West End have been more favored by the Americans, especially the wealthier ones, while Lakeport has been left to the Creoles and the poorer classes. Our company while there quartered in a dance-hall, with a cook-room connected, belonging to a hotel. Better quarters could not have been asked for.

OUR DUTY AT LAKEPORT was principally to guard against the smuggling of supplies-especially quinine and percussion caps-across the lake into the rebel lines. A also to guard, and to prevent smoking in the | working the vessel.

chants in New Orleans, and on board the sloop | foraging parties of their own soldiers.

sides. Let me know where you are; I want to | ing were milk and butter, which were both road, which yielded several bushels.

QUEER FISH. and every one had its parasite. A fish com-monly known as the "stingaree" (properly sting-ray) was quite plenty. They were nearly most like a rat's tail, a foot long. On the tail, two or three inches from the body, was a horn like a rooster's spur, which was said to make a poisonous wound. Stingarees were considered a great delicacy by the New Orleans Creoles, who spent much time fishing for them. When

much more afraid of them than of alligators.

POOR PIGGY.

In Lakeport, as in all Southern towns at that

With a view of compelling the surrender and preventing the escape of the garrisons, a portion of the land force, consisting of the 21st Ind., 26th Mass, and 4th Wis., was conveyed to Fonda Bay, in baked pig for dinner. The connection between been fully investigated.

One day in October some of Co. E's "ponies" near the viliage, when they came upon three quite large pigs. Seeing an old club-footed they were wild hogs, and didn't belong to anyhides, etc., for helping dress them. The meat, when carried to quarters, was enough to last the company two or three days. Next day a white man living in the vicinity came to Capt. had killed three pigs for him, and he had with culprits; but after a thorough search of the

boys had seen him going to the Captain's quarters. The negro was then given a seat on the | men, without regard to special organization. I ters. The negro was then given a seat on the veranda in front of our quarters, and told to am very glad that my omissions should be the member Ridge's Food has been in use for thirty years in watch for them. Soon a pail of water was in- | means of stirring up the old comrades of the | England and America, therefore is not an untried prepacidentally spilled out of the top of the window Department of the Gulf and make them speak Mention The National Tribune. just behind him, and various similar calami. for themselves. I have already received scores him he thought New Orleans would be a health. | TRIBUNE'S readers .- WILBER H. WEBBER, Co. ier place for him, and gave him 15 cents to pay H, 6th Mich., Lampasas, Tex. his fare upon the cars, so the hollows of his To introduce them we will give away 1,000 | feet made no more holes in the ground around | A veteran, Mr. George McKona, Ashburn-DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE BEARING and of our cel-brated sulf-operating washing ma- Lakeport. The old fellow had given the boys ham, Mass., writes: "While suffering with

SPANISH FORT PARK.

On the west side of Bayon St. John, near the shore of the lake, was a house and garden, belonging, I think, to a man named Milledon. The garden contained a fine assortment of fruit, which the guard at the bayou were permitted to eat at any time without pay, the only condition being that they were expected to ask for it like gentlemen. This place was of some historical interest, for the reason that it was the site of a fort built about a hundred years ago, while Louisiana belonged to Spain. A part of the brick wall of the fort, but little above the general level of the ground, was visithe guns, honeycombed with rust, lay dismounted on the old parapet. The place has now become a popular pleasure resort, and is known as Spanish Fort Park.

CURIOUS CHARACTERS.

Mounted Orderlies are not usually allowed to the officers of a company of infantry, but our company being on outpost duty five miles from headquarters, they were considered necessary. So four soldiers from a N. Y. cavalry regiment were detailed for that duty. Two of these men were peculiar characters, but in different ways. One was a blue-blooded Polander, whose name I will not undertake to spell, for fear of exhausting the printer's stock of consonants, but it was pronounced Zilouwitch. It was said that he could converse easily in seven languages, viz.: Polish, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish, French and English. The other, named Pat Murphy, was a sample Irishman, constantly bubbling over either with fun or with whiskysometimes with both. When his clay was well moistened he was better than a cheap circus to amuse the boys. Pat, however, was not the only Irishman who helped to make things interesting. While we were at Lakeport there was a wedding in an Irish family who lived on the road to Bayou St. John; and in the evening, while celebrating the event, a young Irishman, who was called "Little Billy," stationed himself in front of the house with a bottle of whisky in each pocket, saying, "Everybody that passes must drink or fight, begobs." For the rest of the evening there was a large amount of travel on that road, but the New Orleans papers the next day contained no account of any fight in the vicinity of Lakeport. AN EXPEDITION TO MADISONVILLE.

Oct. 19, 1863, about 10 a. m., Capt. Brainerd detachment, consisting of a Lieutenant, a Ser- and 28 men started across the lake for Madigeant, a Corporal and 12 privates, guarded | sonville, which is a mile or two from the lake, Bayon St. John-otherwise known as the Caron- on the Chefunctee River, in St. Tammany pardelet Canal, the Sergeant and four men being | ish. The object of the expedition was said to quartered in a bathing-house near the mouth | be to capture a man named Richards who lived | of the canal, and the rest of the detachment in | there, and who was wanted at Gen. Banks's | "limber up" and get out on "double-quick," a little village known by the aesthetic name of | headquarters. A man who was known to us Dogtown, and situated at the point where the | by the name of Lafont, a professional gambler, carriage road from New Orleans to Lakeport | who at that time was probably adding to his crossed the canal. One man at each place had | income by smuggling and by acting as a spy to be constantly on guard. One man was also for both Federals and Confederates, went as kept on guard on the wharf at Lakeport. These | guide. Embarking on the schooner Gustavia, | than I write this our boys were in the rebel sentries had to prevent boats from leaving in | we had a fair wind across the lake an dreached the night and examine all those arriving or the mouth of the Chefunctee about 2 p. m., departing in the daytime, to see that the per- | when we were all ordered to go below and keep sons and supplies on board were according to perfectly quiet, except two men without coats their permits. The sentry on the wharf had and wearing straw hats, who assisted Lafont in

the city. As a rule, these three sentries were | possession of the town. Guards were quickly shore had to be closely watched for three miles, | learned that he had moved to Pontchatoula, a | cover of night. vicinity of the upper canal was at the same | Madisonville at that time had about 25 or 30 time guarded by a company from the 15th Me. houses, and, for a Southern town, was a neat, But few seizures were made, as the shore was pleasant-looking place—although it was temso closely watched that there were very few porarily ruined by the war. Articles produced attempts at smuggling. One sloop was seized in the vicinity were unsaleable at any price, Oct. 8, which came from Mobile with two while flour was \$150 a barrel in gold, shoes Frenchmen on board carrying a rebel mail, \$30 a pair, and other things in proportion. Among other letters in the mail were orders | When we re-embarked, about 5 p. m., the citifor goods from merchants in Mobile to mer- zens begged us to stay and protect them against

was tobacco with which to pay for them. After | On our return we were accompanied by a I never owed a debt that I wanted to pay so being captured, the Frenchmen tried to destroy | Confederate soldier who, though only 19 years the mail by throwing it into the water, but old, had belonged to a Louisiana battery from were prevented by the sentry who was watch- the first of the war, and was captured at Port Hudson. The Confederate authorities had ordered the Port Hudson and Vicksburg paroled

see you bad on very important business. Have scarce and poor. The army rations were ex- and he, not wishing to violate his parole, had a Surgeon handy, as possibly I may not quite | celient, but quite a portion of them were sold | been concealed for several weeks in the house | guess I can receive them," and immediately kill you, -M. W. J., Co. F, 23d Mich., Howard, and the proceeds expended for vegetables and of a friend in Madisonville, watching for a gave the command, "Forward-Double-quick fresh fish. Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, were | chance to escape into the Union lines, and, as it | -March!" We met the Johnnies in the plenty at reasonable prices. Oysters and fish were cheap. Catfish, mullet, sea-trout, red uniforms. We reached the mouth of the river are any of the 43d Ga. living they could tell snappers, shrimps, crabs and sardines afforded about dark, and Lafont again appeared on deck, but by reason of a light wind and a heavy that the 32d Ohio got the battery, but it was several kinds could be obtained on a proper | fog did not get to Lakeport till considerably | after the rebels had all been taken in by the requisition countersigned by crooked fingers, past noon the next day. On approaching the First Brigade, and I have always been at a loss and toward the last of our stay the pecan nuts | wharf we were much astonished to find it | to know why Gen. John E. Smith did not claim on Gentilly Ridge were ripe. Of these the sol- guarded by a strange sentinel, and on landing all that was due us on that day.- J. B. Kuydiers gathered a large part on shares, but pos- we learned that our company had been relieved KENDALL, Adjutant, 31st Ill., Vienna, Ill. sibly the division was not satisfactory to the by a company of the 9th Conn. and ordered to owners, as their share was left on the trees. rejoin the regiment. We packed up as There was a very large pecan tree in the little hastily as possible, took the cars for New Jewish cemetery, called Hebrews' Rest, at the Orleans, reached there about dark and quarfoot of the ridge on the west side of the rail- tered in a building on Canal street near the Henry Clay statue.

Our two months' stay at Lakeport was de-Some of the fish in the lake were curiosities cidedly a soft job. With the exception of the plied the Colonel meekly. "You are a brute, to us, and would be to any Northern man, guard duty which I have described, there was Here it is 12 o'clock. It will be almost day-The catfish were the same as those which in- but little to do. There was no drill, very lit- light before I get through telling you what I habit the Mississippi and its tributaries almost | the fatigue duty, and only the occasional in- think of you. I have to lose my sleep on your to their head waters. They are very similar spections necessary to keep the company in account and feel bad all day to-morrow." to our Eastern horn-pout, having the same open | proper condition. Although the weather was countenance-wide open-and the same thorns. | quite hot most of the time, the breeze from the They are, however, very much larger, occasion- lake prevented it from causing us much inconally reaching a weight of nearly 200 pounds. | venience. The lake breeze was also a benefit, The shrimps were like those on the New Eng- by driving back the malaria from the swamps land coast, but larger, some of them being six | near the town, so that while there the company inches or more in length. The sardines were | had but little sickness, most of which was about the length of a man's finger, and were as | caused by malarial poisoning contracted while near no color at all as it is possible for a fish to be. Every one had a parasitic worm permanently quartered in a groove in the roof of its to this day, if a man of Co. E is asked what mouth. I have examined hundreds of them, part of his service he looks backward to with

> FORT ST. PHILIP. A Few Additional Observations by Comrade Web-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of May 5 Comrades Caufy and Fulton rather find fault with my "Fall of New Orthat his information was received at second band and not from observation.—Charles one was caught his horn was cut off before he hand and not from observation.—Charles PORTER, Co. E, 11th Vt., Second Brigade, Sec. | which grew in Lake Pontchartrain to a length | (6th Mich.) landed at all in the rear of Fort St. ond Division (Getty's), Sixth Corps, Grinnell, of two or three feet, was also used for food by Philip from the reading of my article, as I the Creoles. Nearly all the bayous in Louisi- continually speak of being on shipboard. For ana contain garfish, and those in Bayou St. | their satisfaction I will add that both the 21st John were of the largest size. One was caught | Ind. and 4th Wis, were landed from our vessel, by Jerry Osgood, of Co. E, which was more and it was just coming our turn when the order EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the Fall of than five feet long. The garfish is shaped came to stop disembarking and return to South1863 our cavalry, of the Department of the much like a pickerel and mottled in about the west Pass. I will quote from Maj. Durgin's Cumberland, was ordered to Knoxville to assist | same way, but of a different color. They are | history of the 4th Wis., published in the Phil-President Cleveland's order clearing all tress- Gen. Burnside about the time the famous artil- said to grow to a length of 10 or 12 feet, and adelphia Times of April 2, 1887, in regard to

> time, the pigs were allowed the freedom of the the rear of Fort St. Philip. The two regiments streets, and nearly every day some of them | first named and companies E and G of the latter were prowling about our cook-house looking were disembarked when the surrender of the forts for something to cat. It is a singular fact that the Southwest Pass ordered. It became necessary quite often one of them would meet with an for a portion of the command that had been landed accidental death from a brick dropping upon to proceed to the quarantine station to accomplish his head, or some similar cause, and by a cu- part of the pursose for which it was assigned-that rious coincidence Co. E just about as often had of preventing the escape of the various garrisons.
>
> baked nig for dinner. The connection between Maj. Boardman, having been a naval officer, was entrusted with this duty with the two companies of the two events is a mystery which has never the 4th Wis. After marching seven miles under a broiling sun, they proceeded through Mumeet's Canal, rowing 30 boats for five miles, then dragged were hunting with their rifles in the woods | them, loaded with arms, ammunition and equip ments, while wading in water and mud waist deep for a mile and a half, against the current, which Gen. quite large pigs. Seeing an old club-footed Butler said ran like a mill-race. Quarantine was darky near by burning charcoal, they asked reached in time to secure the Confederates, who, him who the pigs belonged to. He replied that after surrendering, were escaping to New Orleans. Gen. Butler made honorable mention of this debody. As negroes always told the truth this, of Its action and disembarkation were the only ser tachment in his report to the Secretary of War. course, was sufficient authority, and the boys vices rendered by the army in the capture of New shot the pigs, giving the old fellow the heads. Orleans and its defenses, while it is possible the result would have been the same had the army remained on Ship Island,

> A full, detailed account of the capture of New Orleans I thought would occupy too much Brainerd complaining that some of his men | space for an ordinary newspaper article, and the better plan would be to sketch out in a him the old charcoal burner to identify the general way certain movements that took place in the Department of the Gulf. It has been quarters he was unable to find them. The my custom, also, in speaking of Union troops with whom we were acting, to call them our

THE "LAST BATTLE." How the Brave Union Soldiers Went Over Fort Blakely.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Seeing in a recent issue an article entitled "The Last Fight," I am prompted to write you a brief sketch of what I believe was the last battle of the war, and I have never seen any history to the contrary. On the same day that Grant secured the sur-

render of Lee at Appomattox, and not far from the classic spot where the last struggle in the war of 1812 was so gloriously won by Gen. ble in front of the house; and one or two of Jackson, the last desperate struggle of the great rebellion of 1861 was as gloriously won by Gen. Canby, the troops being under the immediate command of Gen. K. Garrard, of Gen. A. J. Smith's (Sixteenth) Corps. The rebel forts opposite Mobile had already surrendered; Wilson's great cavalry raid had destroyed and dispersed what little had escaped Sherman, and now the last forlorn hope of the once great and almost invincible rebel army had retired to a small fortification several miles above Mobile, known as Fort Blakely. Here the gallant Dabney H. Maury and his little band of valiant Southrons" still bade a last defiance to Uncle Sam." After a siege of several days by Gen. Garrard, it was decided to terminate the whole business by a charge on the 9th of April. During the siege of Fort Blakely our divis-

ion had been encamped in the woods between Forts Spanish and Blakely. On the day named, our Captain went on a reconnoitering tour to Gen. Garrard's headquarters, and while there importuned the General for permission to bring his battery-the 3d Indiana-to participate in the finale. While reconnoitering, the Captain got full of "commissary," and the moment he had Gen. Garrard's consent he put spurs to his horse, and never let up till in sight of our camp, when, tip-toeing in his stirrups, he yelled at the top of his voice, "Hitch up!" The order was obeyed with unusual promptness, and in 10 minutes the Captain was off again, pellmell, to the northward, through the pine woods, followed by the battery at a full gallop, nor slackened speed until in sight of the frowning battlements of Fort Blakely, when the Captain ordered us into an open space directly in front of the enemy's works, and we opened fire, while he galloped away to the front and did not return.

We had only fired a round or two when we discovered that we were in a very hot place, and an officer of Gen. Garrard's staff galloped up and excitedly demanded by what authority we were making such a racket! We referred him to our brave Captain, but he ordered us to adding that "no man had dared show his head on that piece of ground for a week." We gladly obeyed, and were just off the spot when the order for a charge was heard, followed by the usual yell of the Western boys, and in less time works.

When the boys raised the yell, the whole rebel line discharged a volley of shells, musketballs, grape, canister, etc., at them, and it was now so dark that the rebel works looked like a solid wall of fire, presenting for the time one of those awfully-grand scenes not often witnessed on the field of battle.

When the firing finally stopped the darkness was so intense that most of the force under He looked around awhile, and finally found | all the duty that was required from the com- | posted around the place, and the Captain com- | Maury escaped unseen to the river, and boarda railroad spike and a stone suitable for a sledge. pany in the daytime; but in the menced looking for his man; but he soon ed a gunboat which pulled safely off under

I have never yet seen a man who claimed witnessing a battle later than this one of April the spike against my tooth with one hand, while with the other he struck the spike a guard half of every night. The shore in the ing to be injured, and became quite sociable. Ind. battery, Blue Rapids, Kan. Ind. battery, Blue Rapids, Kan.

The Battery at Champion Hills.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: E. Z. Hays, Co. K, 32d Ohio, exhibits considerable assurance in claiming the honor of capturing that battery at Champion Hills, Miss. Comrade Ensign, of the 124th Ill., is substantially correct. The 20th, 31st, 45th 124th Ill., and 23d Ind. formed the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, and they are the boys who charged at Champion Hills on the 16th day of May, 1863, and took the battery, as Gen. John E. Smith, who commanded the brigade, can attest; also, Maj. Stalbrand, who was Chief of Artillery on Gen. Logan's staff. Seeing the rebels coming down the hill, Maj. Stalbrand exclaimed, "Sheneral, look at dem; dey are

coming in two lines for my pattery!"

Gen. Smith remarked, "Let them come; I

He Was Real Mean. [Texas Siftings.]

Col. Yerger returned home very late and in a demoralized condition. "Here you are again,' said Mrs. Yerger, as she met him at the head of the stairs. "Yesh, my dear, here I am," re-



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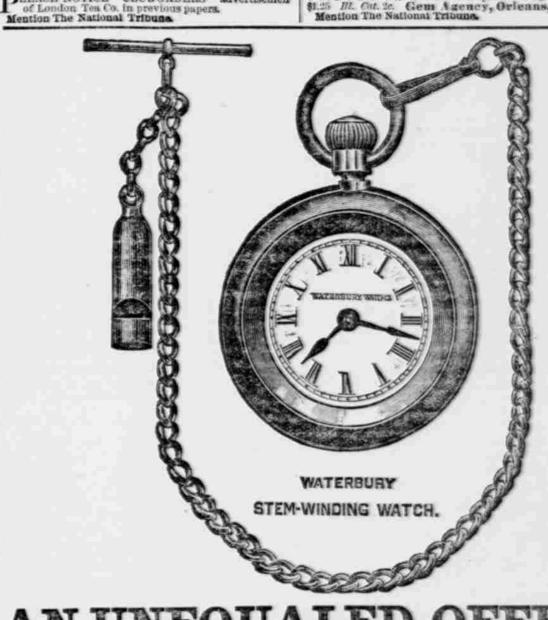
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